

No. 30.

Pocahontas Times.

U. S. LOBBY. C. F. MOORE.

LOBBY & MOORE.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1899.

DORR.

Mr. C. F. Dorr, our presence is new one of the best advertised men in the country. For the last few weeks he has been discussed in private and in public, by friend and by foe. For sometimes we have been talking of Mr. Dorr to explain his position on the Senatorial question, at least he has attempted to do this, but to his explanation is as inconsistent and unsatisfactory as his conduct.

He endeavors to excuse the stand he has taken against Senator Kenna on the alleged ground that Kenna is responsible for the apparent democratic loss in this State and should therefore be treated. But he goes on to say that he would vote for Kenna, if he knew he could be elected, which he says is impossible, as he knows that several persons are voting for him who would not if they thought it would elect him.

New look at also fallacy of his reasoning. In the first place Mr. Dorr has given up to prove to support his allegation that Mr. Kenna has proven a failure as a leader, not that he is at all responsible for the decline of democracy in this State. It is a mere assertion of Mr. Dorr's opinion, while on the other hand numbers of our public men with as much political experience and insight as Mr. Dorr strenuously repudiate the charge. But if people grant that the charge is true still is his explanation grossly inconsistent. He claims to oppose Kenna because Kenna would destroy the democratic party, and yet says he would support him if he knew he could be elected. In other words, he is patriotic enough to defend his party against the destructive rule of John E. Kenna so long as it is not in his power to put him in a position to rule him, if it were possible for him to rule him to elect this man, Kenna, who he declares to have been so destructive to the interests of the democratic party then he would vote for him.

Mr. Dorr should first of all support the web of his constituency, which is almost unanimous for John E. Kenna, but failing to do that, if he opposes Kenna on the ground of unfitness, then he should oppose him consistently and not only at such times as he knows it is impossible to elect him. Again, if he tries to Dorr as a man who would not if he believed he could be elected, the only proper way for Mr. Dorr to clear his skirts is to vote with his party and put the responsibility where it belongs. Let him show the people who these decisions are by casting his vote for Kenna and then make it necessary that an election be effected and that these pretended friends of Kenna show themselves.

It would seem too that Mr. Dorr has but recently made the decision

that Kenna is a failure and a fraud, or else has but recently been convinced that a failure is not a good thing; for it has been shown that during the campaign when he was asking for votes he more than once declared himself in favor of Kenna, and upon that very ground many did vote for him while the impression was made on all who supported him that he would certainly vote with his party.

The truth is Mr. Dorr has for some unknown reason headed with the desire of those who elected him nor the wishes of the party that has elected him, and so amount of explanation was ever sufficient to gain for his course the approval of the democratic party, particularly that portion of the democratic party that lives and ever shall live in Pocahontas county.

A Representative of the Cabinet.

According to the latest news on the subject from Washington, it seems probable that both branches of Congress will agree to add a new member to the Cabinet, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture.

Such an addition will have a tendency to lower the whole Cabinet as a body in the estimation of the people. Other things being equal an increase in the number of the President's advisers lessens the honor and distinction belonging to a place in the Cabinet. Further more, the new post will be of little importance as compared with that of each of the other heads of departments that it is certain to be regarded as inferior.

The country does not need a Secretary of Agriculture any more than the President needs an eighth adviser. The Constitution of the U. S. does not invest Congress with any power over agricultural affairs or implies upon it any duty with reference to agriculture. It was doubtless the intent of the great men who founded our Government to leave these matters to the management of the several States and he believes that so far as the great mass of the farmers in the United States are concerned, they would prefer to have the general Government let the farming interests alone. At all events, there has been no general demand on their part for any such representation in the Cabinet as is now proposed.

For many years, however, there has been at Washington an officer known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose principal function has been the distribution of seeds to people who do not want them. Why the Federal Government should distribute seeds to farmers any more than chocolate to children, we have never been able to understand. As a rule, the Commissioners Agricultural knowledge was not their most prominent characteristic, but they have furnished more of less amusement to the country as objects of satire to the part of the press. We don't wonder, then, the new Secretary will serve any more useful purpose.

Some of our readers may possibly be aware that we have not at any time regarded the system of civil service examinations with entire satisfaction. It strikes us, however, as that if there is any place for such examinations under any form of government, it would be in reference to such an office as that of the new Secretary of Agriculture. If we must have this new office, let us have a farmer from Farmersville to fill it, and let the Senate be so convinced by an Examining Board consisting exclusively of practical farmers who have held the plough and know the difference between a sile and a scepter.

If we must have a Secretary of Agriculture we want a man who knows more about the wheat crop of the country than he does about the Presidential vote of the several States at the last election.—N. Y. Sun.

The following extract from the Charleston Star gives a fair specimen of the disgraceful scenes being enacted at the State Capital. No good citizen, whatever his politics may be, can fail to be heartily ashamed of the present Legislature. We are glad to see President Carr is a man and trying to do his duty.

After the dissolution of the Joint Assembly last night, the Senate repaired to their Chamber and the President resumed the Chair. It being found that a quorum of the Senate was not present, Mr. Orley returned to their Chamber and the President resumed the Chair. It being found that a quorum of the Senate was not present, Mr. Orley returned to their Chamber and the President resumed the Chair.

Resolved, That the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the following members appearing to be absent, to-wit: Messrs. Campbell, Davis, Furbee, Lowther, Maxwell, Morris, Scott, Minear, Worley, Morrison and Woodward, be brought forthwith before the Senate.

Whereupon, the President appointed the following assistant Sergeants-at-Arms: Messrs. Boon, Jno. B. White, Percy Laidley, F. H. Scott, Charles Bryden, A. A. Frankham, J. E. Watson and Clarence Moore, who were immediately started out, each armed with a copy of the resolution, in search of the absent Senators. After various experiences and many vain searches through the hotels and boarding houses, Mr. Minear was at last brought before the Senate. Being the first opportunity, Mr. Minear managed to escape through the window of the water closet and ran like a deer for his liberty.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Frittsland, action on the case of Mr. Minear was temporarily postponed. The hands of the town clock had in the meantime kept pace with the Sergeant-at-Arms until they now registered nearly five o'clock. When the Sergeants having battered down a door at the Hotel Hoffman and met with many other adventures, finally bugged part of their gait and appeared before the bar of the Senate with several of the Senators. Then the trial began and "they all with one accord began to make excuses." Many and varied were the excuses offered, but the general verdict on motion of some Senator was "six dollars and cost—sent." Mr. Worley (it being known by many present that he was actually sick) was on motion excused. Mr. Davis who also proved that he was sick was excused, but the following viz: Messrs. Maxwell, Campbell, Lowther, Furbee, Minear, and Morrison were fined \$50 and costs each.

President Carr is determined as far as lies in his power to compel the Senators to be present on certain occasions even if they will not work.

The Monroe county Watchman is still the official organ of the Kickers, freely volunteering to defend any one who defies the will of his party.

Some of the animals of the Charleston menagerie are becoming unmanageable and dangerous. Morris, and four or five others broke their chains a few days ago and were recaptured with great difficulty. Dorr has also shown signs of madness, and it may become necessary to adopt Fortmough's plan and strangle him for the safety of the other animals.

We presume that no man can say with certainty who shall constitute the next Cabinet, unless it be President Harrison himself, and we have every reason to believe he has not fully made up his mind. Indications seem, however, to point to Jas. G. Blaine for Secretary of State, Jas. C. New for Secretary of the Treasury and John W. Foster for Postmaster General. It is thought Mahone will be left out. Thanks to Mr. Harrison for that.

A Washington correspondent says that General Mahone will be offered a Foreign Mission. This will be acceptable news to General Mahone's fellow citizens of both parties, for while it will reflect the Southern Democratic on the actions of the King of Scoundrels, it will also spare the Hypocrites justly from the petulant knavery of these Southern poltrots, that solicited the decent people of Virginia even under the mismanagement of the Democratic party.

In according Billy Capistrano to a foreign nation the new President will have the satisfaction of illustrating the dignity of the American people officially "by the same high manner that will Chamber did it for the navy of justice. But the question is, to which country shall Billy be sent, and though it is not our business to suggest a Republican administration before still as General Mahone is a Virginian, we take leave to suggest that Billy Xavie would feel only obligations if President Harrison would so far recognize the genius of her pet alumnus as to appoint him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Exroy Extraordinary to the King of Congo, his Majesty's Embassy, whose color would match the General's politics, and who could be relied on to not cook and eat such a lean specimen as long as he here are other monkeys in the native trees.—Richmond Times.

There is a dog employed in the Postal Service in the office at Allentown, Pa.—N. Y. Sun.

We are glad to know that but one dog was employed in the postal service during the term of President Cleveland. Perhaps they will be more plentiful after the 4th of March.

After March 4th, we will have four Governors, Pluming will claim it, and Goff will claim it. Wilson will claim that until the Contest is settled he is entitled to hold over, and President Reah, Carr, will claim that as there is a vacancy the office is really his Governor's office as he is really the Governor of the State as Constables.

Financial Notes.

The following is a list of Politicians whose accounts are before us for collection.

John Ligon, Esq. of E. D. McCubbin, Esq.

JAMES W. WAGNER, Esq.

Com's of one for Pocahontas county.

AGENTS.

Boys and Girls send us your name and address on a card and we will send you a copy of our "Agents' Directory," which goes mailing all over the Union and you will get hundreds of circulars, catalogues and samples of papers, books, magazines, from those who want agents. You will get lots of mail and good reading free and perhaps some money making, employment. Address, CARTY BUCKOW & CO., Box 915, New York, N. Y.

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HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

DEEP. You know that the climate in this State is very healthy, and that the people who live here are the healthiest and strongest. This is due to the fact that the climate is so pure and healthy that it is a great benefit to the people who live here. It is a great benefit to the people who live here that the climate is so pure and healthy that it is a great benefit to the people who live here.

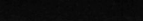
Place's Care for Coughs. If you have a Cough, whether it is a cold or a fever, it is a great benefit to the people who live here that the climate is so pure and healthy that it is a great benefit to the people who live here.

CATARRH. If you have a Catarrh, whether it is a cold or a fever, it is a great benefit to the people who live here that the climate is so pure and healthy that it is a great benefit to the people who live here.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE. Pison's Cure. CONSUMPTION. If you have a Cough, whether it is a cold or a fever, it is a great benefit to the people who live here that the climate is so pure and healthy that it is a great benefit to the people who live here.

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Huntersville, W. Va.
Feb. 21, 1893.

THE SITUATION.

The latest from Charleston shows that C. P. Dorr, of Webster county, is solely responsible for all further delay in settling the Senatorial question.

On the last two ballots taken the three labor delegates, who had previously been voting for men of their own party divided their votes between Kenna and Goff; Carr and Merrell voting for Goff and Harr for Kenna.

Of the 85 votes cast Goff received 42 and Kenna 43, leaving the matter to be decided by Dorr, who threw away the opportunity by voting for W. T. Lee.

When the democratic majority is so meager and the danger in delay so obvious, there could be no explanation made by Mr. Dorr's conduct that would satisfy his constituency or the party at large. His action is a gross and shameful betrayal of political faith. Whatever his motive may be, perjury in his present course must subject him to suspicion not to be evaded.

When we remember that the strongest appeal made to the people who elected him was that he was the nominee of his party, and that his large following was due to the very same reason; it is exceedingly difficult to understand how Mr. Dorr, in the face of these things, can presume to set himself up in opposition to the party's nominee for the Senate, and in opposition to the voice of the democratic party of the state. No amount of explanation or excuse can suffice to justify him in the opinion of the public.

It is greatly to be deplored that the power to decide between Goff and Kenna has fallen into the hands of a man who so lightly regards his pledges virtually and absolutely made to the people who were the means of his elevation. Mr. Dorr may talk of Kenna's destroying the party, but in our opinion the recent conduct of Mr. Dorr has done the democracy of Pocahontas county more harm in a day than Kenna has done in his entire life time.

The United States Senator Candidates of this State, has just completed the formation of two companies to further develop the coal fields of the State. One is the Monongahela Railroad Company and the other is the Upper Monongahela Coal and Coke Company. The capital stock of \$2,000,000 has been all subscribed. Traffic arrangements have been made with the Baltimore & Ohio which it is expected will prove of mutual benefit.

General Stephen B. Lee is nominated for Governor of Mississippi. The old soldiers remember the last front soldier, who was a corps commander in Johnson's army after having made a splendid record in the Army of Northern Virginia.

History of the Samoan Troubles.

Troubles have existed among the Samoans since 1830. In that year the German Commercial and Plantation Society at Apia, or, rather, its predecessor, the firm of Godfrey, of Hamburg, stood on the side of Maitoto, a chief belonging to one of the most distinguished families of Samoa. Throughout the succeeding twenty years the foreigners who settled in Samoa—American, Englishmen and Germans—sought, by taking sides with or against Maitoto, to strengthen respect for their respective nations, and thereby to increase their commerce. In 1878 the United States, which had previously obtained a cession of a magnificent harbor in the Samoan Islands and established a coaling station there, made a treaty with Samoa. The local government in 1879 being a state of great confusion, Sir Arthur Gordon, as Queen Victoria's commissioner in the Western Pacific, established King Maitoto firmly on the throne and issued a proclamation. This proclamation was followed by a treaty with Maitoto, dated August 18, 1878. In the same year Germany also made a treaty with Maitoto. The treaties entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Samoa were treaties of friendship and reciprocity, a greed to for the purpose of promoting the trade which American, English and German merchants had gone to the remote Samoan Islands to establish. It was understood and agreed upon among the treaty powers that the independence and neutrality of these islands should be forever preserved. While America and England have remained consistent to the treaty obligations and have recognized Maitoto as the legitimate ruler, the policy of the Germans has been a warring one. At one time they would recognize Maitoto as King, at another they would take sides with the opposing King. In 1884 King Maitoto was coerced into an agreement with the German Government and sent a protest about it to the German Emperor. Following the protest there was sent a petition to the English Queen, signed by nearly all the Samoan chiefs, praying for annexation to Great Britain on the ground, among others, that they were afraid of being forcibly annexed by the Germans. In 1885 and again in 1901 further attempts were made by Germany to seize the sovereignty of the Samoan Islands, but each time the attempt was successfully resisted by the British and American representatives.

In the autumn of 1890 a German named Brandeis appeared in Apia. The public was given to understand that he was in the service of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. Among the employees of this firm, however, it was known that he had been selected to be the Minister of Maitoto's rival, Tamasese, Brandeis at once began to study local conditions, and worked at times at the German Consulate, made himself familiar with the business and social relations of Apia, and then went to the home of Tamasese, in the immediate vicinity of the great cotton and coconuts plantations of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. There a house was built and furnished by this society for Brandeis, and there he stayed, with out it being publicly known, as the adviser of Tamasese, and performing himself in the Samoan language. Tamasese and his adherents were then amply supplied with arms and munitions. At the beginning of 1891, within a brief period, hundreds of muskets were sent through the German Commercial and Plantation Society and through Brandeis to Tamasese's party. A little later a German fleet of four or five ships was at anchor in the harbor of Apia. Four days later the German Consul wrote to Maitoto complaining that German settlers had been attacked by the natives on March 22 of that year, and that from time to time during the previous four years the German plantations had been damaged to the amount of thousands of dollars a year. A heavy demand for compensation was made for the damage to the plantations, without a single item of particulars being given to the Samoan King. The monstrous demand was made that the sum claimed for compensation should be paid the next day—a demand which in such a country, it was practically impossible to meet. The King wrote, promising an answer in three days, and the reply given by the German commander was the landing on the next day of seven hundred troops from his squadron, and the issuing of a proclamation in the name of the Government of Germany, declaring Tamasese King of Samoa. At the same time Maitoto was deported, first to Hamburg, then to Bremen, where he was lodged and boarded under police supervision at Lehr, a suburb of Bremen, and then was taken to Australia on board the steamship Necker, by a German naval officer.

The native opposition to Tamasese, or to the Brandeis-Tamasese Government, as it is called, reached its climax on September 9, 1890, on which date they crossed Matafa, a legitimate successor to Maitoto, King of Samoa, with the title of Maitoto, Toota Matafa. Notices of the event were at once sent to the American English and German Consuls, the French priest, and to Tamasese. Matafa is still at the head of the Government and is doing all in his power to keep it out of the hands of Tamasese and his German allies. The position of the United States today is contained in the following instructions which Secretary Whitney telegraphed to Admiral Kimberly at Puna on January 11:

"You will proceed at once to Samoa and extend full protection to American interests, citizens and property. You will consult with the American Vice-Consul, examine his archives and otherwise inform yourself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. You will present against the subjugation of the native Samoan Government by Germany as in violation of positive agreement and understanding between the treaty powers, but inform the representatives of the British and German Governments of your readiness to co-operate in causing all treaty rights to be respected, and in restoring peace and order on the basis of recognition of Samoan rights to independence; endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans."

The copra trade of Samoa seems to be the cause of all the present trouble. Copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, is the staple commodity of the Samoan Islands, as it is of all the islands of the Western Pacific. In 1885 the exports of this article for German account were estimated at the value of \$222,542. The competition of four American houses has greatly irritated the German traders, their profits being thereby much decreased.

President Cleveland has appointed Col. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as Inspector General of the United States army, with rank of brigadier general, and the appointment has been confirmed by the senate.

A. E. Stevenson, at present holding the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed to the place upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia made vacant by the death of Judge Merrick.

Dorr says he doesn't call him self a "Kicker." Neither does he say they can't call him Dorr of Pocahontas, but he must be spoken of as Dorr of Webster.

On the last ballot for U. S. Senator at Dorr, Webster County, he is

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